

1. What nineteenth-century state was known as the “Middle Kingdom” to its populace?

- a. a) China
 - b. b) Japan
 - c. d) Iran
 - d. c) Ottoman Empire
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2. Which of the following was a factor in creating China’s internal crisis in the nineteenth century?

- a. d) China’s increasing population without an industrial revolution to provide employment and generate wealth
 - b. c) Massive wars with its neighbors that depleted China’s army and tax base
 - c. a) An overly strong central bureaucracy that stifled innovation and economic development
 - d. b) Major epidemics that led to population decline
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3. Which of the following statements accurately describes China’s Taiping Uprising (1850–1864)?

- a. b) It was a modest revolt that primarily sought tax relief for peasants.
 - b. d) It was a rebellion inspired by foreign socialist agitators hoping to destroy China’s traditional government in favor of Marxism.
 - c. c) It was a radical rebellion influenced by a unique form of Christianity.
 - d. a) It was a Confucian uprising whose goal was to re-establish traditional Chinese ways.
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4. What was the Taiping rebels’ attitude toward women?

- a. b) The Taiping rebels’ attitude toward women was inconsistent.
 - b. a) The Taiping rebellion reaffirmed the traditional Chinese belief that women should be silent and tend to their husbands.
 - c. c) The Taiping rebellion refused to give women any role in their movement.
 - d. d) The Taiping rebels proclaimed that all women should be equal to men.
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5. Which of the following was a reason for the failure of the Taiping Uprising?

- a. c) The Taiping’s leader, Hong Xiuquan, defected to the Qing army, disheartening the rebels.
 - b. d) The rebel forces disbanded peacefully after the government promised to redress their grievances.
 - c. b) The Japanese invaded China in support of the Qing dynasty and succeeded in putting down the rebellion by force.
 - d. a) Provincial military leaders mobilized troops to put down the rebellion by force.
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6. How did the Opium Wars get their name?

- a. a) Western forces invaded China to destroy crops of opium poppies and keep the Chinese from dealing in drugs.
 - b. c) Western governments wanted to force China to allow Europeans to import opium freely to China, but China enacted laws forbidding the opium trade.
 - c. d) Western troops became less and less effective during the war as they began smoking Chinese opium.
 - d. b) Chinese leaders during these two wars were completely ineffective because they were opium addicts.
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7. Which of the following points was a result of the Opium Wars?

- a. d) China adopted a policy of isolationism, completely closing its ports to European trade.
 - b. b) Trade in opium was made illegal everywhere in the world.
 - c. a) The Qing dynasty gained in prestige thanks to its strong stand against foreign aggression.
 - d. c) China was forcibly opened to European trade, including in opium.
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8. Which of the following steps did China take toward modernization in the nineteenth century?

- a. b) China adopted a policy of radical modernization that embraced everything the West had to offer.
 - b. d) China eagerly adopted western industrial techniques but not other elements of western modernity.
 - c. a) China adopted a policy of conservative modernization that borrowed cautiously from the West while supporting traditional Chinese values.
 - d. c) China rejected all modernization as un-Chinese.
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9. In what country did militias known as “Boxers” kill numerous Europeans and Christian converts, besides besieging foreign embassies in the capital?

- a. d) China
 - b. a) Japan
 - c. c) The Ottoman Empire
 - d. b) Iran
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10. Qiu Jin is important to Chinese history because

- a. a) he led the Taiping Uprising.
 - b. c) he was the last emperor of China.
 - c. b) she was an important early nationalist leader.
 - d. d) as the dowager empress, she controlled China in the second half of the nineteenth century.
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11. What is the scornful title that western commentators gave to the Ottoman Empire in the nineteenth century?

- a. c) “The Strong Sword of Islam”
 - b. b) “The Cripple of Asia”
 - c. a) “The Land that Time Forgot”
 - d. d) “The Sick Man of Europe”
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12. Which of the following regions did the Ottoman Empire lose to western imperialism in the nineteenth century?

- a. b) Iran
 - b. c) Afghanistan
 - c. d) Turkey
 - d. a) Egypt
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13. What were Janissaries?

- a. a) Chinese rebels
 - b. b) Turkish rulers
 - c. c) Members of the Ottoman military elite
 - d. d) Members of the Japanese military elite
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14. The agreements by which the Ottoman Empire was forced to grant legal and tax exemptions to westerners were known as

- a. d) Tanzimat.
 - b. b) capitulations.
 - c. c) free trade agreements.
 - d. a) unequal treaties.
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15. Which of the following steps did the Ottoman government take in the nineteenth-century Tanzimat Reform?

- a. a) The Ottomans invited a large number of foreign advisors into the country to run the government.
 - b. d) The Ottoman government created western-style factories.
 - c. b) The Ottomans launched a massive campaign to reaffirm Islam as the state religion and regulate its observance.
 - d. c) The Ottomans abolished the sultanate in favor of a democratic government.
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16. Which of the following points was a characteristic of the Young Turk movement?

- a. c) Affirmation of the traditional view that a woman's place is in the home
 - b. a) A militantly secular view of public life
 - c. b) A return to Islamic fundamentals
 - d. d) Rejection of western values and modernity
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17. Which of the following statements is true of both China and the Ottoman Empire in the nineteenth century?

- a. b) Neither succeeded in establishing a nationalist movement.
 - b. a) Both lost their independence to European imperial powers.
 - c. d) Both successfully fended off western efforts to interfere with their states' policies and economies.
 - d. c) Both launched catch-up efforts of defensive modernization to protect themselves from western imperialism.
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18. Which of the following statements is true of Japan in the period 1600–1850?

- a. d) Japan's samurai evolved into a bureaucratic and administrative class.
 - b. c) Japan's traditional class system collapsed because the samurai no longer had a military role.
 - c. b) Japan was a strongly centralized state under the rule of the shogun.
 - d. a) Japan in this period was characterized by a number of civil wars as feudal lords fought each other for supremacy.
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19. What was Japan's reaction to Commodore Perry's 1853 demand that Japanese ports be opened to foreigners?

- a. b) Capitulation to the demands, leading to a civil war
 - b. c) Eager and immediate acceptance of what the West had to offer
 - c. d) Rapid democratization of Japan thanks to U.S. influence
 - d. a) War with the United States
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20. What was the Meiji Restoration?

- a. c) A Chinese attempt to end Christian influence and re-impose traditional Confucian values
 - b. b) An Ottoman reform movement that attempted a program of industrialization
 - c. d) A Sudanese reform movement that advocated return to a pure form of Islam
 - d. a) A Japanese reform movement that returned power to the emperor and embraced western ideas
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21. Which of the following was a reason for the success of Japan's Meiji Restoration?

- a. a) Japan's strategic location made westerners willing to invest in Japan's modernization.
 - b. b) The United States, the western power most likely to intervene in Japan, was fully occupied with its own civil war.
 - c. c) In a brief but bloody civil war, the emperor Meiji's forces destroyed all organized dissent in Japan.
 - d. d) Japan's modernization was so gentle that few people were affected by it.
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22. Which nineteenth-century non-western state accomplished the most sweeping program of modernization?

- a. a) India
 - b. c) Japan
 - c. d) China
 - d. b) The Ottoman Empire
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23. Which of the following was enacted in the course of the Meiji reforms of Japan?

- a. a) Special privileges were given to a new merchant elite.
 - b. b) Most of the samurai class was executed as a measure to stabilize the state.
 - c. d) A strong central state was created.
 - d. c) Travel and trade restrictions were imposed to prevent rebellions.
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24. Which of the following statements best describes the Meiji Restoration?

- a. d) It involved limited and cautious borrowing from the West while affirming traditional values.
 - b. c) It involved a return to traditional values, with a firm rejection of western culture.
 - c. a) It involved large-scale borrowing from the West, combining foreign elements with Japanese ones.
 - d. b) It involved uncritical adoption of everything the West had to offer.
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25. Who spearheaded Japan's industrialization program?

- a. a) Foreign investors
 - b. b) The Japanese government
 - c. c) The daimyo
 - d. d) The samurai
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26. How was Japan's relationship to the larger world affected by its modernization at the turn of the twentieth century?

- a. d) Western powers, alarmed by Japan's success, cut their economic ties to the newly industrialized state.
 - b. a) Japan was accepted as a Great Power by the states of Europe.
 - c. b) Despite its successes, westerners refused to accept Japan as an equal.
 - d. c) The United States, alarmed by Japan's growing power, launched a war against it.
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27. Which of the following was a major reason for the internal weakness of the Chinese state in the nineteenth century?

- a. c) It became too dependent on European imports.
 - b. a) Its bureaucracy had not kept up with its population growth.
 - c. b) Its tax collectors lacked effective methods of forcing tax payment.
 - d. d) Its working class went on strikes too often.
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28. How devastating was the Taiping conflict relative to other nineteenth-century conflicts in the world?

- a. c) It was the worst conflict in Asia during the nineteenth century.
 - b. b) It was a medium-scale affair.
 - c. a) It was ultimately a minor clash.
 - d. d) It caused the largest loss of life of any conflict in the nineteenth century.
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29. Which nation(s) had carved out "spheres of influence" in China by the end of the nineteenth century?

- a. b) Russia only
 - b. a) Western nations only
 - c. d) Western nations plus Russia and Japan
 - d. c) Russia and Japan
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- 30.** The reforms initiated by Selim III and continued by later sultans stirred up long-lasting hostility between which two factions in Ottoman society?
- a.** d) Liberals and conservatives
 - b.** c) Islamic modernists and religious conservatives
 - c.** b) Jews and Muslims
 - d.** a) The wealthy and the poor
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